Celebrating our seventh year!

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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

How to Print a Segment of a Data Base Report

Dear Cathleen,

I maintain a large AppleWorks data base with a complicated report format. Although I revise the data base frequently, the revisions often affect only one or two pages of the report. However, I must print all 27 pages to incorporate the change. How can I print just the changed pages with the correct page numbers?

Rita Logan
Mount Jackson, Virginia

[Ed: The trick is to "print" the report to the clipboard for the AppleWorks word processor and then import the report into a word processor document that matches the format settings for the data base report. Follow these steps:

1. *Get the report format on the screen, issue an Apple-P command, and "print" the report "To clipboard (for the word processor)".*

2. *With the report format on the screen, issue an Apple-O command to display the Options Menu.*

3. *Issue an Apple-H command to print the Options settings for the report.*

4. *Create a new word processor document with margin and characters per inch settings that match the settings in your original data base report.*

5. *Issue an Apple-C command and copy the report from the clipboard into the word processor doc-*

ument. Your report will probably not look right on the screen, but ignore the screen format. Your AppleWorks screen can only display 78 characters on a line; the program automatically "wraps" lines that contain more than 78 characters. However, it prints those lines correctly.

6. *Issue an Apple-K command to paginate the document.*

7. *Issue an Apple-F command and go to the page you want to print.*

8. *Go to the Options Menu and issue a Pause Here Command.*

9. *Issue another Apple-K command to repaginate the document.*

10. *Press the Up Arrow Key three times to put the cursor on the page you want to print.*

11. *Issue an Apple-P and select "This page" from the "Print from?" Menu.*

12. *Press the Escape Key when the "Press Space Bar to continue" message appears at the bottom of the Print Menu screen.*

13. *Repeat steps #7 - 12 to print additional pages.*

Now you will delete the text from the document. Continue as follows:

14. *Issue an Apple-1 to put the cursor at the beginning of the document. Issue an Apple-Z if the formatting commands appear on the screen.*

15. *Issue an Apple-D command followed by an Apple-9 to highlight all the text. Then press the Return Key to delete the text from the document.*

16. *Issue an Apple-S command and save the document. This document contains the format settings you need to print the report. When you repeat this procedure you can use this word processor file so you do not have to repeat steps #2 through #4 above.*

You probably realize that this is an ideal application for macros that can reduce these steps to a single keystroke combination.]

How to Maintain an Annotated Booklist

by Stan Hecker

This month's favorite template makes it easy to maintain booklists and prepare annotated bibliographies. The author assumes that you know how to create data base report formats and mail merge documents.

Overworked and over-loaded, our librarians, reading specialists, and teachers often need to give children individual help. One aspect of their work is developing customized reading lists that lure a child into the stacks. At other times they need to prepare lists that "advertise" their recommended titles.

Here is where annotated booklists serve as a useful tool. And Peggie Painter, the Reading Resource Specialist for Robinson High School in Tampa, Florida, submitted an excellent template you can

Figure 1: Annotated Booklist Template

```
File: Booklist                    REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE                  Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Record 1 of 1  (1 selected)
=====================================================================================
Title: The Postman
Author: Brin, David
Call #1: Brin
Call #2: 1380.6
Call #3: -
Awards: -
Publisher: Doubleday
Date: 1966

Subject: Adventure, Science Fiction

A: Wearing the uniform of a long-dead postman, Gordon Krantz travels among scattered
B: communities in the western United States, struggling against survivalists and
C: uniting people in a post-nuclear-holocaust America.
D: -                                                                        X1:- X2:-
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type entry or use Ǒ commands                                              128K Avail.
```

use as the basis for your work (see *Figure 1*). Creative AppleWorks users will find ways to use this template to develop and maintain their own personal bibliographies.

The Booklist Template

Most of the categories in the template are self-explanatory. The exceptions include the "Subject" category (you enter accepted literary subject designations such as "Adventure" into the "Subject" category), and the "A" through "D" categories (which store a brief narrative description of the book). Of course, each book serves as the basis for a separate record.

After entering the records, you can use the data in your file to prepare the lists that appear in *Figures 2 and 3*.

Purpose

Ms. Painter uses the template to produce attractive booklists in topic areas such as "Romance", "Adventure", "History", "Non-Fiction", or any other topic she enters into the "Subject" field in the data base file.

However, I see broader applications for this template. For example, I access a university library catalog by modem. To me, Ms. Painter's data base serves as an electronic library catalog. And I envi-

Figure 2: An Annotated Booklist – Labels Format Report

```
A Time to Choose        Pauline moves away from her warm, supportive family as she begins
Boissard, Janine        university studies in Paris and falls in love with a wildly exciting
                        man.  If she marries him, can she live so far from her family for the
                        rest of her life.

All the Sky Together     Everyone said that wealthy Peter Winfield was trouble, but Cassie falls
Turner, Ann             for him anyway.

Close Enough to Touch    When Matt loses his girlfriend Dory, he feels lost-- until he rescues
Peck, Richard           Margaret and decides to take another chance at love.

Crocker                 Why did Crocker, that handsome new guy at school, choose Dorothy to be
Platt, Kin              his girl when all the girls in the school were crazy for him?

Eyes of the Amaryllis    For thirty years Geneva Read waited for a message from her lost love--
Babbitt, Natalie        but also waiting and watching was a mysterious man.  Into this haunting
                        situation comes Geneva's granddaughter-- the three of them are drawn
                        into a kind of deadly game.
```

Figure 3: An Annotated Booklist – Mail Merge Format

```
Brin, David, The Postman. Doubleday; 1966.
Wearing the uniform of a long-dead postman, Gordon Krantz travels among scattered communities in the
western United States, struggling against survivalists and uniting people in a post-nuclear-holocaust
America.

Hawking, Stephen, A Brief History of Time. Stern and Co.; 1978.
Nobel-winning physicist presents a "popular" introduction to cosmology and quantum mechanics. Hawking
sketches the history of physics and details progress toward understanding the origin of the universe.

Platt, Kin, Crocker. Doubleday; 1966.
Why did Crocker, that handsome new guy at school, choose Dorothy to be his girl when all the girls in
the school were crazy for him?

Babbitt, Natalie, Eyes of the Amaryllis. Stern and Co.; 1982.
For thirty years Geneva Read waited for a message from her lost love-- but also waiting and watching
was a mysterious man.  Into this haunting situation comes Geneva's granddaughter-- the three of them
are drawn into a kind of deadly game.
```

sion school-age students using Ms. Painter's data base to develop search skills they can use throughout life.

Building the Template

Building the template is a five-step process:

1. Create a new AppleWorks data base file called Booklist.

2. Create the 15 categories listed in *Figure 1*. Categories X1 and X2 in the lower right-hand corner of the screen are extra categories you can use to customize the data base for your own needs. For example, you can rename one of the extra categories "Key Words" and use that category to store words that will help you find books on specific topics.

Then press the Escape Key.

3. Save the new template to disk. Then enter the data for one of your books.

4. Press the Escape Key to change to Review/Add/ Change mode. Then issue an Apple-L command and rearrange the categories so they look like the example in *Figure 1*.

5. Enter the data for the rest of your books, saving your file to disk as you work.

Report Formats

The template includes two report formats to print your booklists. The first is the attractive format that appears in *Figure 2*. The second is the fluid, yet traditional format in *Figure 3* that uses the mail merge feature of Apple-Works.

Developing Label-Style Lists

Figures 4 and *5* contain the information you need to prepare the labels format report that appears in *Figure 2*. Follow these steps to create that report:

1. Issue an Apple-P and indicate that you want to create a new labels style report. Call the report "Booklist".

2. Delete all except the Title, Author, and A through D categories.

3. Arrange the categories so they look like the example in *Figure 4*.

4. Issue an Apple-O and enter the Printer Options that appear in *Figure 5*.

To use the format, issue an Apple-R command to select all records that contain "Romance" (or any other literary category you desire) in the Subject category. Then print the report.

Figure 4: Labels Format Report

```
File: Booklist                    REPORT FORMAT              Escape: Report Menu
Report: Booklist
Selection: Subject contains ROMANCE


===============================================================================
Title                      A
Author                     B
                           C
                           D

----------------------Each record will print 5 lines----------------------




-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Use options shown on Help Screen                                    128K Avail.
```

Figure 5: Printer Options for Labels Format Report

```
File: Booklist                    PRINTER OPTIONS             Escape: Erase entry
Report: Romance
===============================================================================

-------Left and right margins--------        ------Top and bottom margins-------
PW: Platen Width          8.0 inches     PL: Paper Length          11.0 inches
LM: Left Margin           0.0 inches     TM: Top Margin             0.0 inches
RM: Right Margin          0.0 inches     BM: Bottom Margin          2.0 inches
CI: Chars per Inch        17             LI: Lines per Inch         6
CO: Columns               1

    Line width            8.0 inches         Printing length        9.0 inches
    Char per line (est)   136                Lines per page         54
    Char per col (est)    136

              --------------------Formatting options--------------------
       SC:  Send Special Codes to printer                      No
       PD:  Print a Dash when an entry is blank                No
       PH:  Print report Header at top of each page            No
       OL:  Omit Line when all entries on line are blank       Yes
       KS:  Keep number of lines the Same within each record   Yes

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type a two letter option code                                       128K Avail.
```

If you use AppleWorks 3.0, you can store up to 20 report formats in a data base file. Thus, AppleWorks 3.0 users can duplicate this format and store report formats that automatically generate separate reports for each subject category.

If you use an earlier version of AppleWorks, you should use the single Booklist format described here and enter the Apple-R command each time you prepare a report.

My Favorite Template...

```
File: Mail Merge              REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE              Escape: Main Menu
=====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<===
^[Author], ^^[Title].^ ^[Publisher]; ^[Date].
^[A] ^[B] ^[C] ^[D]




------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type entry or use ⌂ commands          Mail Merge              128K Avail.
```

Developing Mail Merge Lists

Follow these steps to create the annotated booklist that appears in *Figure 3*:

1. Issue an Apple-P and create a tables style report called MERGE.T that will send your mail merge data to the clipboard.

2. Delete all the categories except Author, Title, Publisher, Date, A, B, C, and D.

3. Use the Apple-R command to select the books you want to include in the booklist.

4. Issue an Apple-P and "print" the report "To the clipboard (for mail merge)".

5. Issue an Apple-S to save the mail merge report format.

6. Create a new word processor document called "Mail Merge".

7. Issue an Apple-O command, select the Mail Merge option, and create the word processor document that appears in *Figure 6*. Note the spaces and punctuation that separate the merged categories. Remember that you can also use Underline Begin/End Commands and other formatting commands to enhance your output.

8. Issue an Apple-S to save the word processor template.

9. Issue an Apple-P and print the booklist.

You can now use the report format and word processor document to prepare separate lists of the books in other subject categories. Follow these steps to prepare additional booklists:

1. Return to the data base file.

2. Issue an Apple-P command and select the MERGE.T report format.

3. Use the Apple-R command to select the next group of records.

4. Issue another Apple-P and print "To the clipboard (for mail merge)".

5. Issue an Apple-Q and switch to the Mail Merge document.

6. Issue an Apple-P command and print the document.

Storing the List

You can also use this report to create an AppleWorks word processor document that contains a copy of your printed bibliography. This involves "printing" the Mail Merge document to an ASCII text file on disk and using that file to create a new word processor document. Follow these steps:

1. With the Mail Merge document on the screen, issue an Apple-P command. Press the Return Key to print from the beginning and select "A text (ASCII) file on disk".

2. Accept the default options which indicate that (a) you want to save the file with "Standard text format with Tabs" and (b) that you want to merge the clipboard data.

3. Enter a pathname that will make it easy to find the file. For example, if you named your data disk "DATA", use the pathname /DATA/THROWAWAY to remind yourself to delete this temporary ASCII file from the disk.

Now you can use the "THROWAWAY" file to create a new word processor document. Follow these steps:

1. Return to the Main Menu and indicate that you want to "Add files to the desktop".

My Favorite Template...

2. With the Add Files Menu on the screen, indicate that you want to create a new word processor document.

3. With the Word Processor Menu on the screen, select "From a text (ASCII) file".

4. If you use AppleWorks 3.0, select the THROWAWAY file you created earlier. Otherwise, enter the pathname you used to save the file. (In this example, enter /DATA/THROWAWAY.)

5. Enter a new name for the document and save the file.

Conclusion

Peggie Painter's simple data base template demonstrates how AppleWorks can help teachers and librarians prepare personalized lists and reports to help individualize their work with students. The template also serves as an excellent and understandable introduction to data base work for any new AppleWorks user and shows more advanced users how to integrate AppleWorks' data base and mail merge modules.

[Peggie Painter is a Reading Resource Specialist for Robinson High School in Tampa, Florida. Stan Hecker is on the administrative staff at Michigan State University and is a partner in H&H Consulting, a Michigan concern specializing in school district financial and population analyses.]

[A working copy of this template appears on this month's issue of NAUG on Disk, which costs $10 from NAUG. The template works with any version of AppleWorks; NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.]

NAUG BBS

Congratulations to Marie Barry of Beverly, Massachusetts, the 75,000th caller to the Electronic Forum, **NAUG**'s AppleWorks Bulletin Board. Ms. Barry won a one-year extension to her **NAUG** membership. Call the Electronic Forum for help with AppleWorks or to download templates, fonts, or utility programs. A free service of **NAUG**. (615) 359-8238.

TimeOut Update

Late News about TimeOut Updates

An article in the May 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* reported that Quality Computers is now responsible for marketing Beagle Bros' TimeOut enhancements for AppleWorks. That article indicated that Quality was considering restructuring the popular Beagle Buddy program that provides low-cost updates for the company's TimeOut products.

Quality recently announced that they would continue the current Beagle Buddy program with one exception: Each Beagle Buddy would remit $3 for each upgrade provided to an end-user. Quality will send these payments to the original programmers to encourage further development of TimeOut enhancements for AppleWorks.

Therefore, effective August 1, **NAUG**'s Beagle Buddies will collect an additional $3 per TimeOut update. The new charges are $6 for the first 5.25-inch disk and $5.50 for each additional 5.25-inch upgrade. 3.5-inch upgrades cost $6.50 for the first disk and $6 for each additional disk. Canadian prices are 50 cents higher per disk. Send your payments *and your original disks* to any one of the following **NAUG** Beagle Buddies:

Bruce Shanker, 1279 Boyd Road, Warminster, PA 18974-2260; (215) 674-0118 (5pm - 9pm EDT weekdays, 10am - 9pm weekends).

Joe Connelly, 32148 Camborne Lane, Livonia, MI 48154; (313) 421-8729 (9am - 9pm EDT daily).

Jim Emig, 4535 S.E. Kelly Street, Portland, OR 97206; (503) 780-5714 (7am - 4pm PDT school days); (503) 771-1916 (5pm - 10pm PDT school days, 10am - 10pm weekends).

John Carson, 215 Cedar Avenue, Rosemere, Quebec J7A 2W5, Canada; (514) 965-0886 (5pm - 9pm EDT weekdays, 10am - 9pm weekends).

These payments go directly to the Beagle Buddy, not to **NAUG**. Please remember that **NAUG**'s Beagle Buddies are volunteers; invite them to reverse the charges when they return your call.

A Macro that Transfers Data between Modules

by Keith Johnson

One of AppleWorks' strengths is its ability to transfer data between modules. That makes it easy to perform tasks such as copying a person's name and address from a data base file into the word processor when you write a letter or address an envelope.

However, transferring the data requires that you navigate through numerous commands. That offers opportunities for mistakes and problems.

Transferring name and address data is the job performed by this month's favorite macro, written by

NAUG member Reiner Sauer of Bangkok, Thailand (see *Figure 1*).

Mr. Sauer's macro prompts you for a person's first and last name and then switches to the data base file. It then finds the desired record, prints the information to the clipboard using a predefined format, and copies it into the word processor file.

Setting Up Your Files

The macro assumes that you have a data base file called "Address List" which stores each person's first name or a company name in the first category

Figure 1: Transfer Data Macro

```
M:<awp :                                { Define the macro.                                      }
 Q = peek 3156 :                        { Store the number of the current desktop file in Q.     }
 msg 'Enter family/company name: ' :    { Display this message.                                  }
 $8 = getstr 60 :                       { Store the last name in variable $8.                    }
 msg 'Enter first name - or Return to skip' :  { Display this message.                           }
 $9 = getstr 60 :                       { Store the first name in variable $9.                   }
 oa-Q :                                 { Display the Desktop Index.                             }
 $0 = "Address List" : find :           { Highlight the address file.                            }
 if Z = 0                               { If not found...                                        }
  msg " Address List must be on Desktop! " : { ...display this error message...                  }
  endmacro :                            { ...and stop the macro.                                 }
 endif :                                { If it finds the file, continue.                        }
 rtn :                                  { Switch to the address file.                            }
 oa-P>1<rtn :                           { Indicate you want to print an existing report format.  }
 $0 = "Addressmerge" : find : rtn :     { Select the "Addressmerge" print format.                }
 oa-R>2<rtn                             { Select records based on category #2 (last name).       }
 >8<rtn :                               { Select "Begins with".                                  }
 print $8 : rtn :                       { Enter the last name stored in variable $8.             }
 ifnot $9 = ""                          { If the first name is not blank...                      }
  >1<rtn>1<rtn>8<rtn : print $9 : rtn : { ...also select by first name.                          }
 endif :
 esc : oa-P :                           { Indicate that you want to print the report...          }
 $0 = "The clipboard (for the Word Processor)" :
 find : rtn :                           { ...to the clipboard.                                   }
 spc :                                  { Return to the Report Format screen.                    }
 oa-R>y<                                { Restore "All records" selection.                       }
 oa-Q : print Q : rtn :                 { Return to the word processor file.                     }
 oa-C>f!                                { Copy the information from the clipboard.               }
```

My Favorite Macro...

Figure 2: Sample Addressmerge Report Format

```
File: ADDRESS LIST              REPORT FORMAT              Escape: Report Menu
Report: ADDRESSMERGE
Selection: All records


===============================================================================
FNAME                   <LNAME
ADDRESS1
ADDRESS2
CITY                    <STATE          <ZIP

-----------------------Each record will print  6 lines----------------------




-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Use options shown on Help Screen                           287K Avail.
```

and the person's last name in the second category. The remaining categories can contain the individual's address, telephone number, and any other information you want to store in the file. You can create and display these categories in any order.

The Address List file must also include a labels format report called "Addressmerge" that contains the information you want to import into the word processor document. The Addressmerge report format should match the format you want the data to assume in the word processor document. Generally this means names on the first line, addresses on the second and third lines, and city, state, and ZIP code on the last line. A sample report format appears in *Figure 2*. *[Ed: See the article entitled "How to Get Started with the Data Base Module – Part 4" in the February 1990 issue of the AppleWorks Forum for step-by-step directions that describe how to create the report in Figure 2.]*

Set the Print Options for this report so "Print report Header at the top of each page" is "No". You can leave the other Print Options set at their default values.

The Address List file must be on the desktop whenever you use the macro.

How to Use the Macro

Follow these steps to use the macro:

1. Add the macro in *Figure 1* to your default macro set, compile, and save as usual. *[Ed: For step-by-step directions, see the sidebar on page 19 of*

the April 1992 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]

2. Load the Address List file onto your desktop.

3. Open or create your word processor document.

4. Put the cursor where you want the information to appear and press <sa-M>.

5. Respond to the prompt that asks you to enter the last name of the person. Enter as much as you need to distinguish the name you want from the other entries in the file. The macro is not case-sensitive; you can enter any combination of upper-case and lower-case characters. Then press the Return Key.

6. Now the macro will ask you to enter a first name. You only need to respond to this prompt if two or more records in your file contain the same last name. Then press the Return Key.

7. An error message will appear if the macro cannot find the Address List file on your desktop; load the file onto the desktop and try again.

8. The macro will locate the desired name, print it to the clipboard in the format you defined in the Addressmerge report, and enter that data into the word processor file. The information also remains on the clipboard; you can copy it into another document if you wish.

   If you mistyped the name, the macro leaves you in the data base file with the message "No records match the selection" on the screen.

Warnings and Tips

1. This macro is not compatible with TotalControl. TotalControl uses the same segment of AppleWorks program memory as do UltraMacros' <getstr> and <find> commands. The resulting conflict causes AppleWorks to freeze. Perhaps the release of Ultra 4.0 will resolve this conflict.

2. You can adapt this macro to your existing address files by making these two changes:

Figure 3: Macro to Load the Address File

```
T:<asr><oa-Q : esc :                   { Go to the Main Menu.                          }
 rtn :                                  { Go to the Add Files Menu.                     }
 down : rtn :                           { Choose "From another disk".                   }
 $0 = "ProDOS directory" : find :       { Choose "ProDOS Directory".                    }
 oa-rtn :                               { Indicate that you want to type the pathname.  }
 oa-Y>                                  { Delete any earlier entry.                     }
 hard1/reiner/db<rtn :                  { Enter the pathname to the file.*              }
 rtn :                                  { Choose "Add files from current disk".         }
 $0 = "Address List" :                  { Set file name.                                }
 msg ' finding ' + $0 + " " :           { Display this message.                         }
 find : rtn>!                           { Add the file to the desktop.                  }
```

*Replace this entry with the pathname to your name and address data base file.

Directions: Add this macro to your macro set. Then change the sa-M macro by replacing lines 10 and 11 (which contain: `msg " Address List must be on Desktop! " :` and `endmacro :`) with the line `sa-T :`. The <sa-M> macro will then load the file Address List if it is not on the desktop.

A. Either change the file name to "Address List" or revise the macro so it looks for your existing name and address file.

B. Display your name and address file on the screen, issue an <oa-R> to display the category numbers, and issue an Apple-H to print a copy of the screen. Then press the Escape Key to return to the Review/Add/Change screen. Finally, change the category numbers in the macro so it looks for the categories in your file that contain the last name and first name respectively.

3. Mr. Sauer originally included a subroutine that automatically added the "Address List" file to the desktop if the macro could not find that file. You can add that subroutine to the macro, but I like to keep my macros as short as possible so I can fit more into available memory. The subroutine and directions appear in *Figure 3*.

4. If you do not type enough of the name to narrow the search down to one person, the macro will enter more than one name into your word processor document. You can just delete the unwanted names from the document, and remember to be more selective in the future.

5. The usefulness of this macro depends on the speed of your computer and the size of your address file. I tested the macro on an Apple IIe equipped with a 4-megahertz Zip Chip and with a small data base file. With all the necessary AppleWorks modules pre-loaded into memory, it took the macro less than two seconds to transfer a name and address. Even a standard Apple IIe working with a large data base file would make the transfer in less than ten seconds, and that is faster than most of us could look up an address and type it in correctly.

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleischmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada. A working copy of this macro appears on this month's NAUG on Disk, which costs $10 from NAUG.]

How to Use Apple IIGS Fonts with Your Laser Printer

by Howard Katz

Computer users generally communicate with others through their printed output. Although most readers still tolerate dot matrix output, they generally appreciate the quality and legibility of documents produced by today's high resolution laser, inkjet, and newer dot matrix printers.

AppleWorks predates these printers, but creative AppleWorks users can find ways to adapt these devices for their Apple II systems. And software developers continue to make it easier for us to use the features of these high resolution printers.

This article describes how you can use Apple-Works to generate better output from Hewlett-Packard Laserjet IIP (HPIIP) and HPIIP-compatible printers. Specifically, it describes how to use standard Apple IIGS fonts in your AppleWorks documents (See *Figure 1* for an example of the output you can generate from AppleWorks.)

Cartridge Fonts and Soft Fonts

Although expensive laser printers include dozens of fonts on one or more ROM chips inside the printer, LaserJet IIP printers offer only a limited number of built-in fonts. Fortunately, you can add fonts by buying cartridges that plug into most HPIIP-compatible printers, and by storing "soft fonts" in the printer's memory.

Cartridge fonts are easy to use; you plug the cartridge into the printer and enter the Escape code that invokes each font into a different characters per inch setting in AppleWorks. The cartridge fonts are automatically available each time you turn on your printer.

However, cartridge fonts have their shortcomings. Specifically, (a) the font cartridges are expensive,

Figure 1: Sample AppleWorks Printout

Abraham Lincoln said....

FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

(b) each cartridge includes only a limited number of fonts, (c) it is difficult to print documents that combine fonts from different cartridges, and (d) some printer manufacturers use proprietary cartridges, which limit your choice of fonts.
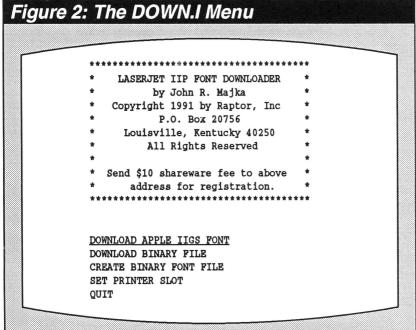
In comparison, soft fonts (which come on disks) are inexpensive and are widely available. For example, **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library contains hundreds of soft fonts. You download the fonts into the memory in your printer, and use the fonts to print your documents.

Of course, soft fonts also have their shortcomings. Most importantly, you must download these fonts each time you turn on your printer. In addition, Apple IIGS fonts are not optimized for the 300 dpi output generated by a laser printer and do not print well at smaller sizes. However, the fonts produce excellent output when printed at 10 points or larger.

What You Need

Here is what you need to use Apple IIGS fonts and AppleWorks with your HPIIP-compatible printer:

1. An Apple II connected to an HP Laserjet IIP or compatible printer.

Figure 2: The DOWN.I Menu

```
*****************************************
*    LASERJET IIP FONT DOWNLOADER       *
*           by John R. Majka            *
*     Copyright 1991 by Raptor, Inc     *
*            P.O. Box 20756             *
*       Louisville, Kentucky 40250      *
*           All Rights Reserved         *
*                                       *
*   Send $10 shareware fee to above     *
*        address for registration.      *
*****************************************


    DOWNLOAD APPLE IIGS FONT
    DOWNLOAD BINARY FILE
    CREATE BINARY FONT FILE
    SET PRINTER SLOT
    QUIT
```

2. AppleWorks with the HPIIP printer codes. You can enter those codes yourself; see the list of codes on page 10 of the December 1991 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*. However, the easiest approach for AppleWorks 3.0 users is to use the HPIIP custom printer driver available on **NAUG**'s LaserJet IIP Printer Disk.

3. Apple IIGS fonts.

4. The font downloading software. Apple IIe, IIc, and Apple IIGS users running under ProDOS need HPII.DOWN.IIe. You can get HPII.DOWN.IIe from **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library (order **NAUG**'s LaserJet IIP Printer Disk), or you can download the program from **NAUG**'s bulletin board, or from other online services. HPII.DOWN.IIe is shareware. **NAUG** members send the author $8.50 and their **NAUG** membership number; non-members submit $10.

   Apple IIGS owners running under GS/OS need HP.DOWN.NDA, an NDA version of HPII.DOWN.IIe that lets you download fonts from the Apple IIGS Finder or from within any 16-bit application. *[Ed: NAUG's LaserJet IIP Printer Disk now includes HP.DOWN.NDA. The shareware fee is the same as for HPII.DOWN.IIe.]*

5. Apple IIe, IIc, and Apple IIGS users running under ProDOS also need Triple Dump, a Beagle Bros program that costs $26.95 from Quality Computers ((800) 443-6697); identify yourself as a **NAUG** member to qualify for this special discount price.

Configuring HPII.DOWN.IIe

ProDOS users must configure the DOWN.I program included with HPII.DOWN.IIe. This is a one-time operation. Follow these steps:

1. Use any file copy program to copy the files INTERFACE.LIST and I.DRIVERS from the Triple Dump disk onto the LaserJet IIP Printer Disk.

2. Make a backup copy of the Printer Disk; do all your work on this backup.

3. Boot the Printer Disk. That launches the configuration program, which displays a brief message and asks if you are ready. Respond "Y" or "y" and press the Return Key.

4. The configuration program will display a list of printer interface cards and consecutively highlight each card on the list. Press the Return Key when it highlights the card in your computer.

   The program will install the appropriate interface driver in the downloader program and save the reconfigured DOWN.I program on your disk. You are now ready to download fonts to your printer.

GS/OS users simply copy the file HP.DOWN.NDA into the DA Folder within the System Folder on their hard drive. HP.DOWN.NDA assumes you use the built-in serial port in your computer and does not require Triple Dump.

Some Necessary Background

Before you start downloading fonts, you should know that Apple IIGS fonts print about four times smaller on a LaserJet than on an ImageWriter. Thus, you must use fonts approximately four times larger than the font you actually want to print. For example, I use CHICAGO.40 to produce 12.2-point Chicago output. I will describe how to determine the relationship between font sizes later in this article.

Figure 3: Sample Font List

Font Source	Font NO.	Font Name	Pitch	Point Size	Port/ Land	Available Symbol Set
Soft Font	P#01	Helvetica	PS	26.9	P	1024C
	P#02	Chicago	PS	12.2	P	1024B
	P#03	Basel	PS	10.8	P	1024A
Resident Font		COURIER	10	12	P/L	8U,0U,2U,1E,0F,1F,0G
						1G,0I,0K,2K,3S,0S,1S
						2S,6S,4S,5S,0D,1D
						10U,11U,0N,1U
		COURIER Bold	10	12	P/L	8U,0U,2U,1E,0F,1F,0G
						1G,0I,0K,2K,3S,0S,1S
						2S,6S,4S,5S,0D,1D
						10U,11U,0N,1U

John Majka, the author of the HPII.DOWN.IIe and HP.DOWN.NDA programs, includes useful information about font sizes and valuable tips in a READ.ME file on the disk.

Downloading Fonts

The font downloading process depends on the computer and fonts you use. Apple IIGS users running GS/OS can launch the HP.DOWN.NDA from the Apple Menu, select "Download Apple IIGS Font" from the menu, and follow the on-screen prompts to download any size fonts to the printer.

Apple IIe, IIc, and IIc Plus users should turn on the printer, launch DOWN.I, select "Download IIGS Font" from the font downloader menu (see *Figure 2*), and follow the on-screen prompts to download their fonts to the printer.

However, memory management limitations in ProDOS will not let ProDOS users download fonts larger than 38 points (which produce approximately 10 point output). Fortunately, there is a workaround; you use the HP.DOWN.NDA on an Apple IIGS to create binary font files of your larger fonts, and then use HPII.DOWN.IIe on your 8-bit Apple to download the binary files to your printer.

Follow these steps if you want to create binary font files you can use to print larger fonts:

1. Launch the HP.DOWN.NDA on an Apple IIGS and select "Create Binary Font File" from the menu.

2. Follow the on-screen prompts and convert your fonts into binary files that you save on one or more disks.

3. Launch the DOWN.I program on your 8-bit Apple II and select "Download Binary File" from the menu.

4. Follow the on-screen prompts to download the binary font files to the printer.

You go through the font conversion process once, then you repeat steps #3 and #4 each time you turn on your printer.

Configuring AppleWorks

You need to know the font ID number and the appropriate characters per inch setting to use the font with AppleWorks. Follow these steps to learn the characteristics of each font and to install the font settings in AppleWorks:

1. Make a backup copy of your working Apple-Works disks. Do all your work on this backup. *[Ed: The following steps change the file SEG.ER. If you have good backups of Apple-Works, you can just backup the SEG.ER file before proceeding.]*

2. Print a list of the internal, cartridge, and soft fonts stored in the printer. On most HPIIP-compatible printers, you print the list by selecting the "Print Fonts" option on the printer's Control Panel. Check the manual on your HPIIP-compatible to see how to generate that list.

Figure 4: Font Summary Chart

Font Information

Font Name	Actual Font Size	Printed Point Size	CPI Used
Basel	48	10.8	11
Chicago	40	12.2	9
Helvetica	96	26.9	5

Figure 3 depicts the list produced by my HPIIP-compatible Panasonic printer. The printout gives the font number, font name, the point size produced by the font, and the "pitch" (or characters per inch) of the font. "PS" in the pitch column indicates a proportionally spaced font.

Unfortunately, the font number produced by Panasonic printers is misleading. The real font number is designated by a letter of the alphabet that appears as the last character on each line in *Figure 3*. For example, the last character on the Helvetica line is a "C", which indicates that Helvetica is font number three. Chicago is font two, and Basel is font number one.

3. Print a sample of each font you just downloaded. Some HPIIP-compatibles will print font samples right on the font list. Other printers use a separate Control Panel command to produce a full-page printout of the font; see your printer's manual for instructions.

   Write the font number on each printout and save the printouts in a notebook or folder.

4. Count the approximate number of characters printed per inch. Write that number next to the sample printout of the font.

You now know the font number of each font and its approximate size in characters per inch. Next, you will store the command that calls each font in a characters per inch setting within AppleWorks. Continue as follows:

5. Install the font control string "Escape (##X" (substitute the font number for "##") in your AppleWorks characters per inch codes for your printer.

   Assign each font to a cpi setting that approximates the size of the font.

For example, here is the logic I used to install CHICAGO.40 (which produces 12.2 point output) on my system.

A. My measurement of the sample printout of CHICAGO.40 indicates that the font prints approximately nine characters per inch. So I store the code that calls CHICAGO.40 in the 9 cpi area within AppleWorks.

   B. My font list (see *Figure 2*) indicates that the printer assigned font #Ø2 to CHICAGO.40. So I store the code "Escape (Ø2X" in the 13 cpi area for my printer in AppleWorks.

Do not assign fonts to the 10, 12, and 15 cpi settings or to any other cpi settings you use often because those settings call the internal fonts in the printer.

6. Make a backup copy of your new SEG.ER file; you do not want to repeat all this work if things go wrong.

7. Create a chart like the example in *Figure 4* that includes the name and point size of the font, the size the font prints, and the cpi setting that calls the font.

Using the Fonts

Now you can use the printer's Control Panel or software commands to access the fonts in the printer.

Using the printer's Control Panel to select a font is easy, although the steps vary from printer to printer. For example, on an HPIIP-compatible Panasonic printer you choose "Fonts" from the Main Menu and keep pressing the Menu Button until you get to "Softfonts". Then you press the Enter Button to choose the font you want to use.

Unfortunately, the font you choose from the Control Panel remains active for the entire printing session. To change fonts you must either re-set the printer or choose another font from the Control Panel. That keeps you from changing fonts within an AppleWorks document.

You get more flexibility by using different cpi commands to call the fonts from within AppleWorks. The printer will switch to a new font when

it encounters a cpi command and will continue printing in that font until you issue another cpi command or start a new document. That lets you use different fonts, including the resident fonts, within a single document.

Limitations and Suggestions

Here are some of the limitations and suggested work-arounds to help you use soft fonts with AppleWorks:

1. Two factors limit the number of fonts you can download to your printer:

   A. The amount of RAM installed in the printer. Soft fonts are memory intensive. If you use a lot of fonts, you will need to add memory to your printer. As with your Apple II, the more memory the better.

   B. No matter how much memory you install in the printer, HPIIP and most HPIIP-compatible printers will not accept more than 22 fonts.

2. Soft fonts only stay in printer memory as long as you leave the printer turned on. Turn off the power and you must reload your fonts.

3. Always download your fonts in the same order. The printer assigns a sequential number to each font you download, and your documents now include cpi codes that call specific fonts. However, these commands will call the wrong fonts if you change the order in which you download fonts to the printer.

4. Most IIGS fonts are proportional fonts that generate different numbers of characters per inch, depending on the characters you print. For example, these fonts squeeze many periods, semi-colons, and letters "i" and "l" into an inch, but print relatively few "m's" and "w's" in that same inch.

   The cpi settings you use in AppleWorks approximate the average width of the characters you print in each font. Thus, you must check your documents carefully and re-set margins occasionally to get the line widths you want. In addition, you cannot full-justify or right-justify

your output. And centered lines do not always print exactly in the center of the page.

Conclusion

Despite their limitations, HPII.DOWN.IIe and HP.DOWN.NDA add useful functionality to AppleWorks. Once you become comfortable with the programs, you will find that these downloader programs let you produce attractive documents using any standard Apple IIGS font on your inexpensive HPIIP or HPIIP-compatible printer.

[Howard Katz is a Medical Underwriter for Travelers Insurance Company in Western Springs, Illinois. The author thanks John Majka of Raptor, Inc., and Rich Parodi of Panasonic Technical Services for their help preparing this article.]

[NAUG's LaserJet IIP Printer Disk costs $4 (5.25-inch disk) or $6 (3.5-inch disk) plus $2 s/h per order from NAUG's Public Domain Library. NAUG added the HP.DOWN files to the disk in Mid-July. You send the shareware fee directly to the program developer after you buy the disk from NAUG.]

Report Transporter: An Easy Way to Copy Report Formats

by Kent Hayden

S ooner or later, every AppleWorks user needs to copy a report format from one data base file to another. Until now, you would print a copy of the format and re-create that format in the new file. That takes time and introduces errors in the report format. Now Report Transporter, Steve Beville's new TimeOut application, lets you automatically copy an existing report format from one data base file to another.

Report Transporter includes a TimeOut application and a three-page word processor file with the documentation. The instructions are easy to understand and include everything you need to know to use the program.

How It Works

Installing and using the application is easy. You follow these steps:

1. Copy TO.TRANSPORTER from the Report Transporter disk into the subdirectory you use to store your TimeOut applications.

2. Load both the source and the destination data base files onto your AppleWorks desktop.

3. Select "Transporter" from the TimeOut Menu and respond to the prompt that asks you to identify the source file.

4. Select the report format you want to transfer.

5. Select the destination file.

Transporter copies the report format into the destination file including all the printer options, totals, and all other aspects of the report except the record selection rules. The program leaves you in the destination file with the transferred report format on the screen so you can fine-tune your output.

Repairing Data Base Files

AppleWorks occasionally damages the data in one or more categories in individual data base records; displaying those records causes your screen to freeze. Sometimes you can cure the problem by deleting the damaged records. However, that forces you to re-create the damaged records.

Another approach is to use your data to create a completely new data base file. Report Transporter can help with that process. Follow these steps:

1. Use Gary Morrison's RepairWorks or Harold Portnoy's Change-A-File to create an ASCII text file from the damaged data base file. *[Ed: RepairWorks costs $34.95 from Quality Computers. Change-A-File is available from the NAUG Public Domain Library; you send an $8 shareware fee to the author after buying the disk from NAUG. If you do not own RepairWorks or Change-A-File, you can try using AppleWorks to "print" a text (ASCII) file that contains all the categories in every record.]*

2. Write down the category names in the file or print the RepairWorks report that lists all the category names.

3. Create a new AppleWorks data base file from the ASCII text file and enter the category names.

4. Use Report Transporter to transfer the report formats from the damaged file to the new data base.

Voilà! A repaired and useful data base file!

– Kent Hayden

Software Review...

AppleWorks keeps track of the categories in your reports by number rather than by name, so you can transfer a report from a file that has as few as a single category into a data base with as many as 60 categories (if you use Double Data 2.0) regardless of the names you assigned to the categories. However, the destination file must include at least as many categories as the highest category number in the report format you transfer. Otherwise, Transporter beeps, displays a message indicating that the report uses a category number not available in the destination file, and stops.

The documentation describes how to manage minor differences between the source and destination files; I found it easy to make the adjustments when necessary. Large report formats will require more work, but modifying your existing reports is still easier than manually duplicating a format.

Two commands give you complete control over the program. The <sa-T> command tells Report Transporter that you want to transfer another report format. <sa-L> restores your default set of macros.

Conclusion

Report Transporter is an easy-to-use, reasonably priced enhancement to AppleWorks' data base module. Serious data base users will appreciate the features provided by this program.

[Kent Hayden is a Financial Analyst at the Boeing Commercial Airplane Group. He is a Beagle Buddy and Vice President of the Northwest Apple Pickers Users Group in Tacoma, Washington.]

[Report Transporter requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1. The program lists for $19.95. NAUG members can buy Report Transporter directly from the developer for $15 plus $2 s/h in the U.S., $3 s/h to Canada, and $5 to other countries. The developer does not accept credit cards; include a check and your NAUG membership number with your order. Order from: Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]

Letters to NAUG

Do Not Fill Your Disks

Dear Cathleen,

Here is an update on the damaged AppleWorks files problem I reported in my letter published in last month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*:

Dave Ward of Staffordshire, England discovered the cause of the problem. The following steps create a damaged file:

1. Fill a disk with files until only one block is free on the disk. The disk should show 1K of free space.

2. Load one of the files from your disk onto the AppleWorks 3.0 desktop.

3. Add about 300 characters to the file and save the file. You just saved a corrupted file that you cannot reload onto the AppleWorks desktop.

The moral of this story is not to save on an almost full disk. Managing your disk space is easy because AppleWorks shows you the amount of space available on a disk every time it displays the disk catalog.

Dr. Harold Portnoy
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

[Ed: Dr. Portnoy recently released version 2.9 of Resurrection, which contains diagnostic routines that flag the bad index block files caused by saving to an almost full disk. In addition, Resurrection's "Auto-Restore by File Name" function now restores these damaged files. You must then process the files with Change-A-File before importing the files into AppleWorks.

NAUG members can order the latest version of Resurrection/Change-A-File from NAUG's Public Domain Library or can download the files from NAUG's electronic bulletin board or from the NAUG areas on America Online, CompuServe, or GEnie.]

Specifications for AppleWorks Compatible Printers

by Cathleen Merritt

The lack of moving parts in our computers gives us computing systems that appear to last forever. Most often, you can turn on your computer and use it for years without thought of the device wearing out or suffering from old age.

Not so our printers, which contain mechanical components that can wear out over the years. In addition, continued improvements in printer technologies let us replace our older printers with faster, more feature-capable units.

Although high resolution laser and inkjet printers get a lot of attention, dot matrix printers remain the most popular output device for AppleWorks users. There is good reason for this, since modern dot matrix printers are fast, flexible, inexpensive devices that can produce attractive documents.

However, getting comparative information about AppleWorks-compatible printers can be difficult. So I thought you might appreciate the chart in *Figure 1*, which lists the features of some of the most popular third party dot matrix printers that work with AppleWorks.

What Features Do You Need?

Of course, the features you need depend on how you use your printer.

AppleWorks will produce exceptional letter quality output from any of the 24-pin printers on this list. However, AppleWorks does not fully support the proportional (as opposed to monospaced) fonts built into these printers. Thus, you will have to adjust margins and give up automatic centering, right justification, and full justification to use those fonts. The article entitled "How to use Apple IIGS Fonts with Your Laser Printer" on page 11 of this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* can help you use the built-in proportional fonts with AppleWorks.

Will a Buffer Help?

AppleWorks users can also save time and frustration by buying a printer with a "buffer". The buffer memorizes your output and fools the computer into "thinking" it printed your document. That lets you return to AppleWorks while the printer generates your output.

If possible, get a buffer large enough to accommodate the longest documents you print regularly. A 1K buffer stores about two pages of single spaced text printed at 10 characters per inch (cpi) and about 1-1/2 pages of text printed at 12 cpi.

Unfortunately, print buffers do not speed up Time-Out SuperFonts, Publish It!, Print Shop, AppleWorks GS, and other programs that use the graphic capability of the printer. Seven Hills Software's new Express program can "spool" the output from AppleWorks GS and other 16-bit applications, but you need an Apple IIGS equipped with a hard drive to take full advantage of this technology.

Epson Emulation

According to the manufacturers, all the printers listed in *Figure 1* offer Epson emulation. That lets you use these printers with SuperFonts, Publish It!, Print Shop, AppleWorks GS and other graphic programs that offer special Epson drivers. However, the early Epson printers were 9-pin devices; users of these programs will find little difference in the output they get from the 9-pin and 24-pin printers listed in *Figure 1*. That often results in disappointing output.

Figure 1: Price Comparison of Popular Dot Matrix Printers

$100 – $200 Dot Matrix Printers

Model	Carriage	Pins	Speed D	NLQ	LQ	Resolution (dpi)	# of Fonts	Buffer	Interfaces	Street Price*
Epson LX-810	Narrow	9	240	30	—	240x216	3	4K	P	$169
Panasonic KX-P1180i	Narrow	9	240	48	—	240x216	4	6K	P	$155
Panasonic KX-P2180	Narrow	9	192	38	—	240x216	9	4K	P	$179

$200 – $300 Dot Matrix Printers

Model	Carriage	Pins	Speed D	NLQ	LQ	Resolution (dpi)	# of Fonts	Buffer	Interfaces	Street Price*
Citizen GSX 130	Narrow	24	180	—	60	360x360	8	8K	P	$240
Epson FX-850	Narrow	9	264	54	—	240x216	3	8K	P	$305
NEC P3200	Narrow	24	267	—	133	360x360	7	8K	—	$230
Okidata ML-380	Narrow	24	180	—	60	360x180	6	8K	P	$229
Panasonic KX-P1123	Narrow	24	240	—	53	360x360	4	10K	P	$205
Panasonic KX-P1124i	Narrow	24	300	—	100	360x360	11	12K	P	$279
Panasonic KX-P2123	Narrow	24	192	—	64	360x360	9	14K	P	$249

$300 – $400 Dot Matrix Printers

Model	Carriage	Pins	Speed D	NLQ	LQ	Resolution (dpi)	# of Fonts	Buffer	Interfaces	Street Price*
Citizen GSX 140+	Narrow	24	220	—	72	360x360	8	8K	P	$309
Citizen 200GX-15	Wide	9	240	—	40	240x216	5	8K	P	$309
Citizen PN48	Narrow	24	—	—	80	360x360	7	—	P	$335
Citizen GSX 145	Wide	24	192	—	66	360x360	8	8K	P	$375
NEC P3300	Wide	24	267	—	133	360x360	7	8K	—	$330
Okidata ML-320	Narrow	9	300	—	65	240x216	4	23K	P	$319
Panasonic KX-P2124	Narrow	24	256	—	85	360x360	12	20K	P	$325
Panasonic KX-P1624	Wide	24	192	—	63	360x360	7	12K	P	$349
Panasonic KX-P1695	Wide	9	330	66	—	240x216	7	16K	P	$365
Panasonic KX-P2624	Wide	24	300	—	100	360x360	11	26K	P	$379

$400 – $600 Dot Matrix Printers

Model	Carriage	Pins	Speed D	NLQ	LQ	Resolution (dpi)	# of Fonts	Buffer	Interfaces	Street Price*
Epson FX-1050	Wide	9	264	54	—	240x216	3	8K	P	$430
Epson LQ-870	Narrow	24	330	—	110	360x360	9	8K	P	$465
Okidata ML-390+	Narrow	24	270	—	90	360x360	3	23K	P	$445
Okidata ML-321	Wide	8	300	65	—	240x216	4	23K	P	$449
Okidata ML-391+	Wide	24	270	—	90	360x360	3	23K	P	$599
Panasonic KX-P1654	Wide	24	375	—	100	360x360	8	42K	P	$549

$600 + Dot Matrix Printers

Model	Carriage	Pins	Speed D	NLQ	LQ	Resolution (dpi)	# of Fonts	Buffer	Interfaces	Street Price*
Epson LQ-1170	Wide	24	330	—	110	360x360	9	8K	P	$629
Epson LQ-2550	Wide	24	440	—	133	360x360	8	8K	P/S	$935
Epson DFX-5000	Wide	9	480	80	—	240x216	3	3K	P/S	$1,399
Epson DFX-8000	Wide	9	960	160	—	240x216	3	3K	P/S	$2,275
NEC P6300	Wide	24	200	—	100	360x360	8	8K	P	$630
NEC P9300	Wide	24	333	—	111	360x360	8	80K	P	$885
Okidata ML-393+	Wide	24	520	—	140	360x360	4	23K	P/S	$959

*Price charged by New MMI, Inc.; (800) 221-4283. **NAUG** thanks New MMI for permission to reprint this chart.*

Apple's ImageWriter LQ: An Excellent Alternative

Apple Computer's ImageWriter LQ is a heavy duty, wide carriage printer that can produce excellent output from AppleWorks, AppleWorks GS, and other 8-bit and 16-bit Apple II applications.

AppleWorks users will appreciate the LQ's two built in 210 dpi letter quality proportional fonts that you access through AppleWorks' ImageWriter II/LQ printer driver. Although more attractive and detailed than the proportional fonts in the Image-Writer II, the LQ's fonts share the same metrics as those in the ImageWriter II. Thus, the ImageWriter LQ prints properly from AppleWorks without the centering and justification problems that affect the performance of the other printers mentioned in this article. (Unfortunately, AppleWorks 3.0 does not handle tabs correctly with this or any other printer that produces proportional output.)

Output from an ImageWriter LQ using TrueType fonts rivals that of a laser printer. Thus, Apple IIGS owners with an LQ should consider using Pointless to produce the highest quality output from GS/OS programs, such as AppleWorks GS and Graphic-Writer III.

Although Apple no longer sells new ImageWriter LQ printers, many of these wide carriage units are available at attractive prices on the used market. Early ImageWriter LQs were inordinately noisy, but Apple offered a free upgrade to correct that problem, so you should ask if the owner took advantage of the upgrade. The LQ uses a standard serial interface that you can adapt to work with an AppleTalk network if you want to share the printer with more than one computer.

— John Link

Resolution

Figure 1 also lists the maximum resolution available from each printer. Whether you achieve this level of resolution depends on your software. For example, AppleWorks uses the fonts built into the printer. Thus, AppleWorks users who print in Letter Quality Mode will obtain the highest resolution available from each device.

However, SuperFonts, Publish It!, and other programs that use the printer's Epson emulation mode produce output that is no more attractive than that available on older 9-pin Epson printers.

AppleWorks GS

AppleWorks GS, BeagleWrite, GraphicWriter III, and other 16-bit applications generate their output through the printer drivers you install in your system. Thus, the quality of your printouts depends on both your printer and the printer software.

Unfortunately, the manufacturers of the printers in *Figure 1* do not provide custom GS/OS drivers for these dot matrix units. Fortunately, AppleWorks GS includes an Epson driver that lets you use standard Apple IIGS fonts with these Epson-compatible printers. However, AppleWorks GS users should get significantly better output by using WestCode's Pointless technology with these printers. (Pointless costs $45 plus $3.50 s/h from **NAUG**.)

Interface Cards

Serial communications has become the defacto standard for the Apple II community, but all except the most expensive printers on this list use a parallel interface to receive data from the computer. Some printer manufacturers offer optional serial interfaces for their units. Otherwise, you will need a parallel printer interface card for your computer. Get a bottom-of-the-line parallel interface card; you do not need a buffer on the card because that would duplicate a feature built into all these printers.

Sources of Information

Local dealers try to keep up with the changes in technology and products, but they are not always good sources of information about the printers on the market. Nor do the manufacturers have a good understanding of the Apple II environment. However, you can use the following telephone numbers to contact the various manufacturers:

Citizen: (310) 453-0614 (8AM - 5PM Pacific)

Epson: (800) 922-8911 (5AM - 8PM Pacific)

NEC: (508) 264-8000 (8:15AM - 8PM Eastern)

Okidata: (800) OKIDATA (8AM - 6PM Eastern)

Panasonic:(800) 222-0584 (9AM - 5PM Eastern).

UltraCat Unravels Hard Disk Mysteries

by John Link

Hard disks users often store hundreds of files in dozens of directories nested many layers deep on their disks. Things get difficult when you try to interpret the purpose of each file from the TIF, PIF, GWP, EXE, GDB, or worse, $CØ, $EØ, or $DB codes that many cataloging utilities use to describe each file.

UltraCat is an Apple IIGS disk catalog utility that makes it easy to keep track of the files on your disk and eliminates the need for charts that interpret these different file-type codes. Instead, UltraCat uses English phrases to tell you the purpose of each file. The program produces easy-to-read lists of the directories, sub-directories, and files on your disks (see *Figure 1*), and automatically recognizes the sub-types of the major filetype designations. (For example, filetype $54 includes Desktop Publishing, AppleWorks GS Graphics, GraphicWriter, and Medley files, all of which have different Auxiliary Type designators.)

UltraCat can run on any Apple IIGS equipped with at least 512K of RAM running under System 5.0 or later. However, System 6 users will appreciate the program's ability to catalog Macintosh floppy and hard disks, fileservers, CD-ROMs, Apple Pascal and DOS 3.3 disks, in addition to the usual Pro-DOS formatted disks.

The program is particularly valuable to anyone who manages a server because UltraCat makes it easy to keep track of the Apple II applications and files on the server.
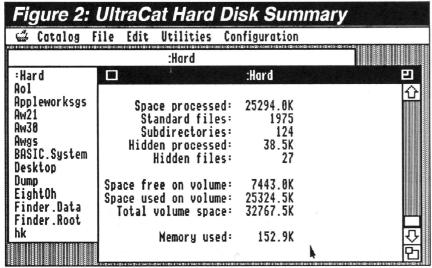

Figure 1: UltraCat Directory Listing

:Hard:StoreStuff				
Basic.Copy	AppleSoft BASIC program	29 Apr 89	2.5K	DNBWR
CameronCrotty	AWGS Word Processor	21 Oct 91	3.5K	DNBWR
Helvetica.09	Font(Std APPLE IIgs QD)	13 Feb 92	3.0K	DNBWR
Lotalinks1.P	Packed Super HiRes Image	18 Mar 90	28.0K	DNBWR
MAILING.LIST	AppleWorks Data Base	10 Apr 92	17.5K	DNBWR
Make.Reporter	APW command file	25 Dec 91	0.5K	DNBWR
MasterLabels2in	AWGS Page Layout	27 Feb 90	2.5K	DNBWR
Reporter.A	Apple IIgs object code	12 Jan 92	13.5K	DNBWR
Reporter.CC	ORCA/C source code	26 Dec 91	13.5K	DNBWR
Reporter.Code	Load file (generic)	12 Jan 92	5.5K	DNBWR
Reporter.Rez	APW Rez source file	25 Dec 91	7.5K	DNBWR
RPRWRKS.SYSTEM	ProDOS 8 application	4 Sep 89	9.0K	DNBWR
Twgs.Reporter	Control Panel document	12 Jan 92	8.0K	DNBWR+
Untitled1	AWGS Graphics	20 May 92	32.5K	DNBWR

Installation

Installing UltraCat is easy. You boot your computer with GS/OS 5.0 or later, get to the GS/OS Finder, open the UltraCat disk, and launch the Installer. The Installer asks if you want to install UltraCat or the ByteWorks Printer Driver. The printer driver option should interest programmers; the UltraCat manual explains its advantages. However, all you need do is select UltraCat, which will automatically add UltraCat's special monospaced display font to your Fonts Folder when it installs the program. Installation takes less than three minutes.

How It Works

UltraCat can analyze entire volumes or directories. The program reads all the requested information into memory and organizes everything alphabetically beginning with the root directory and proceeding through each subsequent folder. I like the program's alphabetizing feature, which I believe is the best way to organize the hundreds of files I keep on my hard drives. Other utilities list the files

Software Review...

Figure 2: UltraCat Hard Disk Summary

```
  Catalog  File  Edit  Utilities  Configuration
                        :Hard
:Hard      ┌─────────────────:Hard──────────────┐
Aol        │                                      │
Appleworksgs│   Space processed:    25294.0K      │
Aw21       │   Standard files:       1975         │
Aw30       │   Subdirectories:        124         │
Awgs       │   Hidden processed:     38.5K        │
BASIC.System│  Hidden files:          27          │
Desktop    │                                      │
Dump       │ Space free on volume:   7443.0K      │
EightOh    │ Space used on volume:  25324.5K      │
Finder.Data│  Total volume space:   32767.5K      │
Finder.Root│                                      │
hk         │      Memory used:       152.9K       │
           └──────────────────────────────────────┘
```

in the order they are stored in the directory by the operating system. That confuses me, unless I use a sorter to alphabetize my directories.

UltraCat presents each file size in kilobytes, not blocks, so there is no need to divide by two to assess that parameter. The program also tells you the date, whether the file uses resource forks, and optionally, the detailed attributes, such as whether you saved a backup copy of the file.

You can scroll through the information, print all or some of the data, or save the list to disk as a text file you can import into a word processor, such as AppleWorks or AppleWorks GS. (Although Ultra-Cat will print to a LaserWriter through the Image-Writer emulator, even moderately full hard disks generate so much information that such printing takes an inordinate length of time. It is much quicker to save the catalog as a text file, load it into AppleWorks GS or some other 16-bit word processor, and print from there, using Courier and the GS/OS driver for LaserWriters.)

Special Features

UltraCat can summarize the contents of your disk (see *Figure 2*). The summary includes the space used and space available, the number of standard and hidden files and subdirectories, and the amount of memory UltraCat used to process all the information.

UltraCat will also load any file from the disk, display its contents, and save it back to the same or some other disk. That lets you use Ultra-Cat to convert a text file from a Macintosh disk into a text file you can read with any Apple II word processor. The program can also search for and highlight any string of characters in a file you specify.

A particularly valuable UltraCat feature is its support for search "masks" that can help you find your "lost" files. UltraCat lets you specify the characteristics you remember about a lost file (such as file-type, date, or portion of the filename), and the program lists every file it finds that meets the parameters you specify.

Documentation

The 70-page UltraCat manual is written in a personal, friendly style that is easy to read and is as comprehensive as the program itself. Screen shots abound, so there is little chance to get lost as you explore the powerful features of this unique utility. The appendix in the manual lists every known file-type for the Apple II, which is useful if you can only remember the application you used to create your "lost" file.

Conclusion

At $24.95 (plus $2 s/h, $3 foreign), UltraCat represents an excellent value in the best tradition of Apple II software. It is an exceptional utility offered at a modest price. By dedicating itself to a single task, UltraCat sets a new standard for disk cataloging software. I consider UltraCat a "must have" program for hard disk owners and Apple-Share users.

[John Link is a Professor of Art at Western Michigan University. He is the developer of SuperPatch and is an AppleWorks consultant.]

[Until October 1, NAUG members can buy Ultra-Cat directly from the publisher for $15.95 plus s/h. Include your NAUG membership number and check or money order in U.S. Dollars with your order; the developer does not accept credit cards. Order from: Cecil Fretwell, 2605 Highview Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa 50702; (319) 236-0961.]

TCXpress: Automates Telecommunications for AppleWorks Users

by John A. Nunnikhoven

One of the benefits of using AppleWorks is the breadth of support we get as members of the Apple II community. For example, as Apple II users, we can get help from hundreds of telecommunications services and bulletin boards throughout the country.
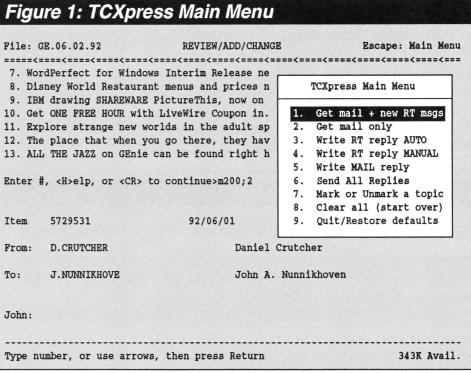
GEnie, General Electric's electronic information service, typifies these large telecommunications systems. GEnie users can access dozens of "Roundtables" that contain information on different topics. Two of these Roundtables provide direct support for the Apple II community. (GEnie's A2 Roundtable offers information of interest to most Apple II users. The A2PRO Roundtable serves professional Apple programmers and software developers.)

However, you need telecommunications software to use these services. The software "teaches" the computer how to communicate with a modem and gives you commands to control your online sessions.

Many AppleWorks users favor TimeOut TeleComm as their communications program because TeleComm is the only application that lets you telecommunicate without leaving the AppleWorks environment.

Like most powerful telecommunications programs, TeleComm offers a scripting language that lets you plan and program much of your work before logging onto the bulletin board system. TeleComm is also compatible with UltraMacros 3.x, which lets

Figure 1: TCXpress Main Menu

```
File: GE.06.02.92              REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE              Escape: Main Menu
=====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<====<===
  7. WordPerfect for Windows Interim Release ne
  8. Disney World Restaurant menus and prices n      TCXpress Main Menu
  9. IBM drawing SHAREWARE PictureThis, now on
 10. Get ONE FREE HOUR with LiveWire Coupon in.    1.  Get mail + new RT msgs
 11. Explore strange new worlds in the adult sp    2.  Get mail only
 12. The place that when you go there, they hav    3.  Write RT reply AUTO
 13. ALL THE JAZZ on GEnie can be found right h    4.  Write RT reply MANUAL
                                                   5.  Write MAIL reply
Enter #, <H>elp, or <CR> to continue>m200;2        6.  Send All Replies
                                                   7.  Mark or Unmark a topic
                                                   8.  Clear all (start over)
Item    5729531                92/06/01            9.  Quit/Restore defaults

From:   D.CRUTCHER                  Daniel Crutcher

To:     J.NUNNIKHOVE                John A. Nunnikhoven

John:

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type number, or use arrows, then press Return                     343K Avail.
```

skilled UltraMacros programmers develop macros that you can use in your daily work.

TCXpress is a set of comprehensive macros that use the combined power of TeleComm and UltraMacros to automate much of the work you do on GEnie. That saves you time and effort by eliminating the need for manual operations that introduce opportunities for errors.

The TCXpress interface is a pop-up menu that you use to capture or send your electronic messages (see *Figure 1*). You invoke the option of your choice and the program writes and displays the appropriate TeleComm script (see *Figure 2*). You review and then launch the script. TCXpress then dials your GEnie access number, logs you onto the system, performs the tasks you specified, and logs you off GEnie.

Software Review...

Figure 2: TCXpress-Generated Log-On Script

```
File: Autologin             REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE           Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records


Record 15 of 15  (15 selected)
================================================================================
Name: GEnie REPLY                      .: -
Phone: 1-254-8764


Setup: 101200701>001011011>0           .: -
.: "HHH" [=] "Your acct & pass^M";     .: -
.: [inue>] RD0;                        .: -
.: "m645;1^M" [1 >];                   .: -
.: "set 13^M" [13 >] "rep 21^M" [1>];  .: -
.: F"DAN.TCX02"SD "*sn^M" [13 >];      .: -
.: "m200;6^M" [To:];                   .: -
.: [To:] "D.CRUTCHER^M" [y:] "^M";     .: -
.: [b:] "TCXreview^M" [1>];            .: -
.: F"D.CRUTCH.mail01" SD "*n^M" [To:]; .: -
.: [To:] "^C" [200>] "bye^M" [IER] H E .: -
.:                                     .: -
.: -                                   .: -
 Press OA-RETURN to dial, ESC to exit ------------------------------------
Type entry or use @ commands                            343K Avail.
```

Figure 3: TCXpress Set-Up

```
File: TCX.DB                REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE           Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records


Record 1 of 1  (1 selected)
================================================================================
SMILEY: :-)
NAME: Spike >> via TCXpress >>
QUOTE$ NAME: >>
QUOTE$ TEXT: ||
BREAK: ^C
GE.FILE PRFX: /TCX/MSG
GE.ACCESS#: xtx00000
GE.PASSWORD: password        RT1 NAME: A2        RT1 ADDR: 645;1
GE.PHONE: 000-0000           RT2 NAME: A2PRO     RT2 ADDR: 530;1
                             RT3 NAME: HOSB      RT3 ADDR: 8008;4
                             RT4 NAME: RELIGION  RT4 ADDR: 8011;2
DFLT RT1 ADDR: 645;1         RT5 NAME: -         RT5 ADDR: -
DFLT RT2 ADDR: -             RT6 NAME: -         RT6 ADDR: -
DFLT RT3 ADDR: -             RT7 NAME: -         RT7 ADDR: -
DFLT RT4 ADDR: -             RT8 NAME: -         RT8 ADDR: -
A: -
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Type entry or use @ commands                            343K Avail.
```

Installation

Installing TCXpress is detailed, but not difficult if you follow the step-by-step directions included with the program. First, you configure the program by entering your GEnie user name, access code, password, pathname for data storage, default Roundtables, and other information into a record in the AppleWorks data base file that comes with the program (see *Figure 3*).

Second, you load and compile TCX.CONFIG, and watch while TCXpress writes three sets of macros that you compile and store as task files.

Third, you log onto GEnie and (a) download a list of categories and topics from each Roundtable you plan to visit, (b) tell GEnie that you want to "ignore" all prior messages on these Roundtables, and (c) set the Command Mode to "Advanced" and prompt to "None" for each Roundtable.

Finally, you launch TCXpress and mark the topics that interest you in the A2 Roundtable. The program then writes a script to mark those topics, logs onto GEnie, and executes the script.

Using TCXpress

Choices one and two on the TCXpress menu let you download your mail and all new Roundtable messages from the areas you specify. TCXpress saves your mail and messages in an AppleWorks word processor document and logs you off GEnie.

You then read and reply to your messages while off-line; TCXpress lets you use all the standard AppleWorks functions. Finally, you return to the TCXpress menu and select "Send all replies." TCXpress creates the necessary Autologin script, logs you onto GEnie, and posts your messages and mail.

Other Features

Experienced telecommunicators often include segments of an incoming message in their response,

Software Review...

Use a Macro to Launch TCXpress

TCXpress requires UltraMacros, so you might as well use a macro to launch the program. I suggest that you add the following macro to your default set and then enter a <ba-M> to launch the program:

```
<ba-M> : <all : launch "TCX.MAIN.TASK">!
```

and TCXpress makes it easy to include "quotations" in your messages.

The program also offers seven commands that facilitate your work. <ba-q> lets you include a second quote; <ba-a> loads another file onto the desktop; <ba-s> saves the current message; <ba-g> (for "grin") types your version of the "smiley face"; <ba-n> (name) inserts your "handle"; and <ba-k> "kills" the current message and lets you start over.

Pressing <sa-m> after you finish your message returns you to the TCXpress menu so you can write another message or choose #6 to post your replies. The program will generate the appropriate script (see *Figure 2*) and give you an opportunity to review the script. It then dials GEnie, posts your mail and Roundtable messages, and logs you off the system. TCXpress lets you post up to seven messages in each session.

Summary

Experienced TeleComm/GEnie users will find TCXpress easy to learn and use. The combination of AppleWorks, TimeOut TeleComm, Ultra-Macros, and TCXpress can save you time and money; most users will recover the cost of the package within a few sessions online. The documentation is excellent, and I appreciate the source code that comes on the TCXpress disk.

Although the current version of TCXpress does not work with UltraMacros 4, the developer expects to have a 4.0-compatible version available within weeks. Users who buy TCXpress after the release of Ultra 4.0 can get a free 4.0-compatible upgrade. Others can upgrade to the newer version for $3.

[John Nunnikhoven is the innkeeper at The Colonial House, a delightful Vermont country inn. Readers with questions can reach Mr. Nunnikhoven by mail or phone at Route 100, Box 138, Weston, Vermont 05161; (802) 814-6286, or electronically as "John Nunnikhoven" on NAUG's Electronic Forum or as "J.Nunnikhove" on GEnie. Dan Crutcher, the developer of TCXpress, is "Dan Crutcher" on the NAUG BBS and "D.Crutcher" on GEnie. For information about the NAUG areas on GEnie, contact NAUG's representative, William Davis, known as "Busy Bill" on GEnie and "William Davis" on the NAUG BBS.]

[TCXpress requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1 and TeleComm 1.2. The program lists for $20; NAUG members can buy TCXpress directly from the developer for $15 postpaid. Include your NAUG membership number, check, and choice of 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch disk with your order. The company offers a complete refund if you are not satisfied with any of their products. Order from: Dan Crutcher, Dan's Macro City, 322 Stilz Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40206.]

Special Offers for NAUG Members

Add Cat for DoubleData 2.0

Steve Beville announced the release of Add Cat for DoubleData 2.0, a macro-driven TimeOut application that lets you add categories to a DoubleData-enhanced data base without losing your report formats or custom record layouts.

Add Cat for DoubleData 2.0 requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1 and DoubleData 2.0 from JEM Software. (DoubleData lets you include up to 60 categories in your AppleWorks data base files.)

Although Add Cat for DoubleData 2.0 lists for $15, **NAUG** members can buy the program directly from the author for $10 plus $2 s/h (add $1 for Canada/Mexico; $3 for other countries). Include a check and your **NAUG** membership number with your order. *[Steve Beville, 3392 Glenn Springs Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302; (803) 582-3687.]*

Family Tree

Family Tree is a stand alone genealogy program that makes it easy to track your family lineage. **NAUG** members report that this powerful program is easy to use, flexible, offers comprehensive reports, and comes with excellent documentation and support.

Family Tree is unique because of the program's ability to export its data into an AppleWorks data base file. Once exported into AppleWorks, users can sort and manipulate the family records to study relationships and produce mailing lists and customized reports.

Robert Merrill recently announced the release of version 3.40 of Family Tree. The new version can print numbered and cross-referenced four-generation pedigree charts, and inverse relationships. Family Tree 3.40 can also generate Soundex Codes for census research, can re-order siblings within family groups, and can print submitter's names and addresses on charts.

Family Tree runs on any enhanced Apple IIe, IIc or IIc Plus, Apple IIGS, or Macintosh LC equipped with an Apple IIe Card. It requires at least two 5.25-inch drives or a single 3.5-inch drive or hard drive.

Family Tree 3.40 costs $49.95. However, until November 1, **NAUG** members can buy Family Tree directly from the developer for $39.95 plus $2.50 s/h (Californians, add $3 tax).

Registered owners of Family Tree can upgrade to version 3.40 for $10 plus $2.50 s/h (Californians, add $.75 tax).

Include a check or money order and your **NAUG** membership number with your order; the developer does not accept credit cards. Family Tree comes with a 90-day satisfaction guarantee. *[Robert Merrill, 6180 Via Real #25, Carpinteria, California 93013; (805) 684-3366.]*

FantasyWorks

Fantasy Football is a seasonal "event" that coincides with the National Football League's season. A commissioner runs the league and members become team owners by drafting a team of NFL players and by deciding who to play each week. Each NFL player scores points based on his performance in actual games.

FantasyWorks is a software package that includes everything you need to run a fantasy football league on your Apple II (or Macintosh LC with an Apple IIe Card) using AppleWorks, Publish It! and most popular telecommunications programs. The package includes more than 60 AppleWorks templates and telecommunications scripts that automatically capture NFL statistics from an online service. FantasyWorks also includes UltraMacros task files that automatically record and maintain scores for the teams in the league.

FantasyWorks requires AppleWorks 3.0 running on any Apple II computer equipped with 128K or more of RAM and at least one disk drive. The developer recommends at least a 110K Apple-

Special Offers...

Works desktop, two drives on 5.25-inch disk drive systems, and a printer. FantasyWorks requires a Hayes-compatible modem for automatic capture of NFL statistics.

FantasyWorks lists for $74.95. Until October 1, **NAUG** members can buy the package for $59.95 plus $6 s/h (Canadian shipping $1 additional; outside of North America add $5). Registered owners of earlier versions can upgrade to version 3.0 for $14.95. An AppleWorks 2.x-compatible version of the program costs an additional $14.95. Include your **NAUG** membership number when you order. The company offers a demonstration version of the program for $5.

FantasyWorks Software accepts Visa and Master-Card and maintains a 30-day "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy.

FantasyWorks also announced the availability of a Fantasy Football bulletin board system called the Fantasy Football Information Exchange (FFIE). The FFIE will include NFL draft reports, rookie information, player ratings, injury status reports, weekly scouting reports, and more. Access to the FFIE is free until November 1, 1992 and then costs $14.95 plus $4.95 per month. Registered Fantasy-Works owners do not pay the monthly fee during their first year online. The FFIE will be available after August 1, 1992 at (214) 642-9559. *[Fantasy-Works Software, Inc., Box 540093, Grand Prairie, Texas 75054; (800) 727-4103; (214) 263-1335.]*

Seven Hills Software

Seven Hills Software recently announced an amnesty program that lets users of pirated copies of the company's popular software become registered owners. Registering your software makes you a legal owner of the product and makes you eligible for technical support, reduced-price updates, and the other benefits of ownership. This program also lets users buy the documentation for the software and the latest version of each program at special prices.

Figure 1 summarizes the cost of registering, buying the documentation, and buying the latest version of the software. Orders for manuals and/or updates must include $3.50 s/h *per order*. Seven

Figure 1: Seven Hills Amnesty Prices

Program	Registration*	Manual**	Update**
Disk Access v1.0	$ 6	$ 5	
Font Factory GS v2.0	6	5	$5
GraphicWriter III v1.1	6	15	15
Independence v1.1	6	5	5
SuperConvert v3.0.1	6	5	5
ShoeBox v1.1	6	5	5
Express v1.0	6	5	

*Required payment.   **Optional purchase.*

Hills Software accepts Visa and MasterCard, checks, money orders, and school purchase orders. This offer expires September 31, 1992.

According to Seven Hills, the amnesty program is not meant to condone the actions of those who did not pay for these products nor to encourage others to take advantage of this offer. The company appreciates those who legally purchased its products and depends on that kind of support to let them continue publishing software for the Apple IIGS. *[Seven Hills Software, 2310 Oxford Road, Tallahassee Florida 32304; (904) 575-0566; Fax: (904) 575-2015.]*

Apple Expo East

NAUG members should enjoy attending Apple Expo East, a user conference and show for Apple II and Macintosh users. The show, held at the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston on October 2 - 4, 1992, will include hundreds of presentations and vendor displays. The low prices set for booths at the show gives Apple II users a chance to see products from developers who cannot afford to participate in larger shows or buy expensive display advertisements. Many developers and vendors also offer special show discount prices on their products.

Tickets for Apple Expo East cost $15 through September 10 and then cost $20. **NAUG** members receive a $5 discount from these prices; enclose a copy of the back page of this issue of the *Apple-Works Forum* with your order or when you buy tickets at the show. *[Event Specialists, 17 Lilac Road, Sharon, Massachusetts 02067; (617) 784-4531; Fax: (617) 784-1830.]*

New Disks in the NAUG Library

Barrows Utilities - Disk 4

Roy Barrows recently donated his fourth disk filled with useful TimeOut and macro-based enhancements for AppleWorks. Barrows Utilities - Disk 4 includes:

Data.Select: Sorts data base records by up to six sort criteria.

Year.Maker: Creates a calendar for any year you specify and saves the calendar as a word processor document.

AWP.Utils: Five useful tools for the word processor module. Jiggle Header gives you better Image-Writer output by "jiggling" the printer before it prints the first line of a document. File Twin creates a duplicate of a document so you can keep both an edited and original version on the desktop. File Twin 2 is the same as File Twin but changes the name of one copy of the file. File Stamp adds the file name, date, and time to the top of any document. Date File appends the current date to the name of your file when you save the file.

T.Tabs (for "Typewriter Tabs"): Lets you use the Tab Key to move the cursor without reformatting your document.

Set.Tab: Adds user prompts and two on-screen rulers that make it easier to set tab rulers in a word processor document.

K.Check: Checks if there is room to save the current file on your disk.

Quick.File: A file utility that automatically creates new AppleWorks files and reports useful statistics including the size and status ("new", "saved", or "changed") of the current file, the amount of available desktop memory, and the number of files on your desktop.

ADB.Utils: Four useful data base utilities. Wipe Category deletes the data from all records in any category you specify. Wipe File deletes all the data from a data base file but preserves the categories,

screen formats, and reports in the file. Edit Category lets you jump from record to record without changing categories after you change the data in a record. Fill Category lets you replace the information in a selected category and changes all the records at once or one record at a time.

The Barrows Utilities - Disk 4 includes both Time-Out and Task File versions of each utility, word processor files with annotated copies of the macros, and documentation in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk. The disk requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1.

Roy Barrows continues to earn **NAUG**'s appreciation and admiration for his prolific and altruistic work for the AppleWorks community.

Farming Records Templates

The **NAUG** Public Domain Library now includes the Farming Records Templates Disk, a collection of data base and spreadsheet templates that can help you manage a small farm. The templates include an invoice manager, equipment ledger, farm expense summary, farm income summary, loan amortization calculator, automobile expense tracker, a payroll ledger, and a retirement calculator.

These are modest templates, but are the best collection we can find for small farms. We invite **NAUG** members knowledgeable about farming to enhance these templates and submit their work to the Public Domain Library for distribution to your **NAUG** colleagues.

House Buying and Loans Templates

NAUG's new House Buying and Loans Templates Disk includes 14 templates that can help you buy or sell a house and calculate the payments and value of loans.

Thirteen data base and spreadsheet templates on the disk can help you decide between different houses, compare the true cost of different mortgages, help you determine if you will qualify for a

mortgage, and perform other real estate-related calculations.

A word processor template on the disk contains forms you fill out to help you track your real estate and other holdings.

Two loan amortization files on this disk also appear on **NAUG** HOME 01 disk.

Print Shop Graphics

Owners of the popular Print Shop and Print Shop GS programs will appreciate the new Print Shop graphics disks now in the **NAUG** Public Domain Library.

The Print Shop Collection includes three 5.25-inch disks filled with graphics and borders you can use with Print Shop. The Print Shop Collection costs $12 plus $2 s/h *per order.*

The Print Shop GS Collection includes two 3.5-inch disks with graphics, borders, and fonts that you can use to enhance your signs, cards, banners, and other documents you produce with Print Shop GS. The Print Shop GS Collection costs $12 plus $2 s/h *per order*.

Recipe and Gardening Templates

Cooks and gardeners will appreciate the collection of recipe and gardening templates on **NAUG**'s new Recipe and Gardening Templates Disk. The templates include a cook book data base with almost 100 recipes, "converters" that adjust recipes to produce different numbers of portions, and sample recipes to help you set up your own data base file.

An interesting "Snack Consequences" template on the disk demonstrates the consequences of eating nutritious and "junk food" snacks.

The gardening templates can help you keep track of the crops in a small to medium-size garden and can help you contact mail order distributors that specialize in gardening equipment and supplies.

UtilityWorks GS

UtilityWorks GS is a powerful yet easy-to-use set of integrated utilities for the Apple IIGS. Utility-Works GS, which makes extensive use of pull-down menus, performs the following tasks:

File Utilities: Copies, moves, deletes, renames, finds and verifies files. Also performs file comparisons and shows the differences between the files. Sets file types, access, date/time, and clears back-up bits.

Disk Editor: Includes a block editor, file editor, and icon editor.

Disk Manager: Copies, formats, erases, verifies, bulk formats, and bulk verifies. Also renames devices and volumes, changes file types and back-up bits, and backs up and restores disks.

Init Manager: Installs and deactivates Desk Accessories, Inits, and fonts.

System Manager: Displays the characteristics of your system. Shows and purges current memory usage.

File Viewer: Displays text, AppleWorks, Apple-Works GS, Teach, Applesoft, fonts and other text-based files without the application used to create those files. Also displays packed, unpacked, and binary SHR graphics, GIF files, and other graphic formats.

UtilityWorks GS requires an Apple IIGS with at least 1-megabyte of RAM running GS/OS 5.0.4 or later. The program includes 360K of documentation in text files you can import into a word processing program or read with UtilityWorks.

UtilityWorks comes on two 3.5-inch disks and costs $12 plus $2 s/h *per order*. The program is shareware; you send the author $20 if you use the utilities on the disk. The shareware payment goes directly to the author; not to **NAUG**.

How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise noted, all disks are available in both 5.25-inch ($4) and 3.5-inch ($6) format, plus $2 *per order* for shipping and handling. Order from: Public Domain Library, **NAUG**, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965. **NAUG** accepts Visa and MasterCard. All **NAUG** disks (except system disks provided by Apple Computer) are also available for downloading from **NAUG**'s electronic bulletin board (the Electronic Forum), and from the **NAUG** areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GEnie.

Get Help with AppleWorks Applications and File Transfer

by Nanette Luoma

How to Use this List

Use this month's list to find help with AppleWorks applications and file transfer. To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers indicating the enhancements that consultant supports.

1 = Business Applications		7 = Hobbies: Photo / Radio	
2 = Church Applications		8 = SuperWorks	
3 = Educ. Applications		9 = Apple II ↔ Macintosh Transfer	
4 = Educ. Admin. Apps.			
5 = Foreign Languages		10 = Apple II ↔ IBM Transfer	
6 = Genealogy			

		City	Home	Work
Alabama				
1,3,7	David A. Normand	Fairhope	205-928-2588	
Arizona				
1,10	Clay Evitts	Tucson	602-885-9789	602-296-5491
California				
1,9	James P. Davis	Hayward	510-489-7024	
9	Terence Higgins	Newark	510-745-7884	415-593-2500
1	Alan E. Kahn	San Anselmo	415-457-9827	
Colorado				
9,10	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303-794-5970	303-977-4557
Florida				
2,6	Thomas J. Stanius	Miami	305-378-6953	305-375-2095
9,10	Ann Bennett	Orlando	407-843-0545	407-647-6366
3,4	Robert J. Booz	Port Richey	813-868-1802	
Indiana				
7	Don Wood	Madison	812-265-3080	
Louisiana				
7	Charles Fryling, Jr.	Baton Rouge	504-766-3120	504-388-1473
Maine				
3	Gerri Moylan	Jefferson	207-549-7365	207-549-7491
Maryland				
1,6	Gary Hayman	Greenbelt	301-345-3230	
1,3,4,8,10	Michael Spurrier	Baltimore	410-298-0263	410-396-0775
3	Tony Mattern	North East	410-658-4799	410-658-5535
Massachusetts				
3	Rick Paula	Barre	508-355-4475	508-355-5045
3	David B. Curren	Arlington	617-646-4689	
Michigan				
3	George Calder	Livonia	313-455-0045	
Montana				
9	Steve Bernbaum	Shepherd	406-373-6393	

		City	Home	Work
New Hampshire				
1,3,4,9,10	Andy Albert	Bethlehem		603-823-7411
New Jersey				
1-4,7,9	Pete Crosta	Nutley	201-667-6369	201-677-4080
New York				
1,3,4,10	Bob Beer	Coram	516-928-6870	
3	Ira M. Garvin	Oakdale	516-563-1253	516-489-7620
1	Gary C. Walters	Hamburg	716-941-5442	
1,2,6	William C. Bates	Tonawanda	716-834-5428	
North Carolina				
10	Willard Seehorn	Whiteville	919-642-9722	919-642-7182
Ohio				
1	Stephen Hartz	Crestline	419-683-4593	
3	Tom Gwilt	Conneaut	216-593-2216	
9	Jason Chao	Cleveland Heights	216-321-5451	215-844-3791
Oklahoma				
5	George W. Sall	Tulsa	918-747-7018	
Oregon				
3,4,9	Jim Emig	Portland	503-771-1916	503-280-5676
3,9	Richard Millus	Medford	503-772-9787	
Pennsylvania				
9,10	Hal Shapiro	Eagleville	215-630-8936	
2	Norman Spangler	Altoona	814-942-2269	814-942-1276
2,3	Claude W. Davis, Jr.	Stewartstown	717-993-6874	717-845-3571
1,3,4	Dennis Gold	Phildelaphia	215-938-1102	215-961-2058
Rhode Island				
1,3,4,9	Don McCabe	Saunderstown	401-294-6256	508-636-2611
6	Richard A. Martone	Warwick	401-739-8698	
Tennessee				
1	Joel Goldman	Nashville	615-352-3617	
Texas				
1,3	B.H. Hinshaw, Jr.	Arlington	817-274-2740	214-670-2119
9,10	Bud Simrin	Fort Worth	817-246-0859	
Vermont				
1	John Nunnikhoven	Weston	802-824-6286	
9	Douglas C. Corey	Middlebury	802-388-6209	802-388-4021
Virginia				
5,8,10	Franklin C. Baer	Harrisonburg	703-432-9230	703-433-8652
3,4,9	Ellen Nesbit	Virginia Beach		804-366-4545
Washington				
1,9	Kent Hayden	Tacoma	206-566-9467	206-931-2669
Wisconsin				
10	Lucas Mikkelsen	Glen Flora	715-322-5633	715-532-5511
1,4,8	Peter W. Lee	Milwaukee	414-344-6807	414-229-6180
9	Scott Peterson	Madison	608-246-0762	
Australia				
3,4,9,10	D.E. Bruce	Caringbah, NSW	612-527-4731	612-524-3859

Members Helping Members...

Members Helping Members Update

NAUG recently updated its Members Helping Members directory to reflect your responses to the Members Helping Members form that appeared in the June 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*. As a part of this process, we purged the list of volunteers who did not update their data.

As a Members Helping Members volunteer, you provide a valuable service for the AppleWorks community. We ask **NAUG** members willing to serve as volunteers to submit the form included in the June issue of the newsletter.

TimeOut Update

Quality to Ship
TimeOut Grammar

TimeOut Grammar is a grammar checker and punctuation proofreader that works inside AppleWorks.

Written by Apple II programmer Dan Verkade (the developer of TimeOut ReportWriter, TimeOut SuperForms, and 1040Works), TimeOut Grammar compares your writing to a list of over 2,000 phrases and punctuation rules. The program then suggests and can insert alternate phraseology for incorrect or awkward writing based on the writing style you select.

As of press time, Quality Computers expects to release TimeOut Grammar on July 20, 1992.

TimeOut Grammar lists for $79.95 and costs $45.95 plus $3.50 s/h from **NAUG**. **NAUG** accepts Visa and MasterCard and maintains a "satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" policy for all the products it distributes to its members.

NAUG Membership

Name _____

Member Nº, if renewing _____

Address _____

_____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Country _____

Home Phone _____

Work Phone _____

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2nd Class postage - United States	$31	$62
2nd Class postage - Canada and Mexico	$41	$82
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NAUG on Disk [2]	$90	$180

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[1] *Avoids future price increases.*
[2] *U.S. Price. Foreign orders by credit card only.*
[3] *Payment must accompany all purchase orders.*

NAUG shares members' addresses with other users groups and selected vendors. If you do not want to receive mail from these agencies, check here: ☐

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Classified Ads

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MAMMOTH SPANISH CUSTOM SPELLING DICTIONARY for AppleWorks 2.x and 3.0. A must for teachers and invaluable for all. For free information, send letter size SASE to: Clipvision, 1440-A-Engracia Ave, Torrance, CA 90501; (310) 328-2887.

Corrections

July 1992, page 10: Educational Resources sells Copy II+ for $29.95. NAUG members can also buy Copy II+ for $29.95 from Quality Computers ((800) 443-6697).

June 1992 NAUG on Disk:
```
Pathname: /JUN.92/AW.FORUM
Filename: MY.FAV.MACRO
```
Use AppleWorks' Apple-R command to replace the string ""{ with "" {. (That is, insert a space between the second quotation mark and the curly bracket.) That will change the line that reads
```
     then ifnot $Ø = "" {...and the contents...
```
in the <sa-H> subroutine.

Then copy the macros to the clipboard, insert them in your default macro set, and re-compile.

Classified Advertising

NAUG accepts classified advertisements in the *AppleWorks Forum*. These advertisements must meet the following criteria:

1. The individual's or company's name, address, and telephone number must be included in the advertisement.
2. The classified section is for text-only advertisements. No art or special type effects may be used.
3. Payment must accompany your order. Orders must be received at least 45 days before the cover date of the issue in which the advertisement will appear.

Rate: 50¢ per word per issue.

Apple-Works Forum

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